the Umbfella Repairer's Shop. An umbrella repairer's den is almost interesting a place as an old book MA A few years ago, when tramps recahroad in the land in large numles, many of them armed themselves with hammers and umbrella frames that be tinker's disguise might shield them a the surreptitious inspection of window But now the repairer of pled and infirm umbrellas has a place the world, and although rascals may in the business, they are fewer than be used to be. There are in this city one six or eight men who conduct hosactors, and two men manufacture um-

"Any bell that's got a head on 'im ad can do anything can mend an umtella." said one of the umbrella doctors bareporter as he bent over a broken

Bound about were umbrellas in all sizes of decay, with numerous handles and other essentials. Ribs were piled up sibut number, and ribs to spare—but of "spare ribs." The anatomical con graction of the umbrella is peculiar, and the rib is an important feature. As the near said, it is the most easily knocked st of gear of any of the necessary parts. The best ribs are imported from Eng-Int. There are two kinds, the solid and silow. Umbrellas are not made as good of formerly. The handle is the chief thing noticed in buying, and a neat made piece will sell for a good price a umbrella that will fall to pieces inside Itwo weeks. The best articles are manbetured in Philadelphia and New York. Techeap gold-headed umbrellas are and for our business. Unless they are exptions to the general rule a few souths finishes them and we are called to make repairs. With the ribs the cover am important pert. We furnish them from \$1 to \$7. An umbrella can't be so bely mangled but we can fix it so long athere's a little something to build on. Part of a stick and a few ribs are enough p give us our bearings."—Indianapolis

Transference of Disease.

I have been in scores of old attics in Pennsylvania Dutch houses, and discoved whole rows of pegs driven into the cost oaken beams and rafters, with little ofts of hair sprouting from the holes. The had been wrenched from simple Detch heads, and with it, the owners beisred, had gone the troublous ailment. So if the hair be driven in a live oak tre, the next passer coming in contact with that tree will absorb the "transferred" disease; while, again, if the suffeer goes to a willow copse, ties three mots of his hair (symbolic of the trinin), wrenches them from his head, and then runs nimbly away without ever loking back, the disease will disappear by "transference."

Among the more ignorant is found the still existing superstition that infectious decases may be cured by clipping the inm ash sap, no doubt with transmitted reverence for the sacred associations of tostop bleeding at the nose is also found Rubbing flesh with polished silver oring serpents' bites; and alder bark test. pentifully sprinkled about, exorcises witches; while laying peonies on crazy pople's heads is supposed to restore to salty.—Edgar L. Wakeman's Letter.

Total Loss of Memory.

There are a few cases recorded of total bs of memory, usually following a deep and prolonged (unnatural) sleep or severe acident, such as concussion of the brain, almost drowning, etc. In one or two of these the personal identity has been completely lost, so that on recovery the vicim lost all remembrance of name, family, nends, localities and mental acquisitions. They were in the condition, so far as knowledge of any kind was concerned, of the new born child. In some of these reducation was successfully attempted and a new memory formed, but the old was never regained. In others, a larger mber than of those just mentioned, the forgetfulness was of only temporary duntion. After a few weeks or months all that was before known was regained in was no longer needed. There are numersus instances of the memory being lost of all that had occurred for hours, days, weeks, or even months, immediately preng a serious accident in which the rain had suffered concussion. In these the memory relative to everything up to Certain date before the accident remains ct on recovering consciousness.-Globe-Democrat.

One Feature of Victoria's Life.

Fifty years is a wholesome, ordinary me, let alone being a queen for all dut time. Without harping too much beyond all patience within the next iew weeks, may I ask the reader—the lady resier in particular -to try to imagine one little phase of the royal life? Supsing every week day for fifty years the ing daily papers of your country had of Invention.' oren a record of your movements the steeding day, telling that you rode, come or walked, who had the honor to mpany you, whom you allowed to upon you, and so on! This has been efeature of Victoria's life the last half tury. For over 15,000 days has this al, and she has of course known it. dear haly American, yourself come base to believe, living such a life, that re something more than human. of that fifty years of it right straight of dentitled you to the biggest kind of * imbones?-London Cor. Chicago Trib

INGENIOUS MECHANICAL TOYS.

Puppets That Were Almost Human-Wonderful Contrivances.

Puppets or marionettes were patronized by both the Greeks and Romans, and automata, which are the inventions that are now principally dealt in, also go back to a remote period. Vulcan's tripod on wheels has the authority of Homer; Dædalus made moving statues; Archytas of Tarentum, 400 B. C., invented a wooden pigeon that could fly in the air. In the Fifteenth century Regiomantamus made an iron fly that moved through the atmosphere, and afterward an automatic eagle, which, on the arrival of the Emperor Maximilian at Nuremberg, flew forth to meet him. Albertus Magnus is credited with constructing a head that moved and talked, and which so frightened Thomas Aquinas that he smashed it into pieces, Albertus exclaiming when he saw his achievement destroyed, "So perishes the work of thirty years!" Bacon made a speaking head of brass, which excited awe among all who heard

it. Speaking automata have been frequently attempted of late years, but the great difficulty lies in simulating the human voice. The most successful of these efforts was perhaps that of Professor Faber, of Vienna, exhibited in London forty years ago under the name of Euphonia. Faber worked twenty-five years at the automaton. The figure enunciated words and also sang. There was an arrangement of hollow pipes, pedals and keys, which the inventor played to "prompt the discourse."

Willars de Hanccort, in the Thirteenth century, constructed an angel that "would always point with his finger to the sun." The Marquis of Worcester made an artificial horse that would carry a rider as swiftly as if he were a genuine barb. Philip Camuz invented a wonderful group of automata for Louis XIV +a coach and four horses, that started off with a crack of a whip, the horses prancing, trotting and galloping in turn; it ran along until it got in front of the king, when it stopped, when a toy footman deseended and opening the carriage door handed out a lady "with born grace." The lady made a courtesy, presented a petition to his majesty, and re-entering her carriage was driven away. Gen. De Gennes, a Frenchman, who defended the colony of St. Christopher against the English about 1688, amused himself by making an automaton peacock, which walked about in all its pride of extended feathers, and picking up corn from the ground swallowed it.

The king of automata constructors was Jaques Vaucanson, born at Grenoble in 1709. While quite a boy he made several self moving figures. The bent of his mind was determined by a rather peculiar circumstance. Being left to himself in the house of a friend to which he went with his mother, he perceived through the crack of a partition an old clock with slowly swinging pendulum, which excited his attention. Next time he visited this house he had a pencil and talid's hair, laying it between slices of paper with him, and made a rough sketch of the clock. By earnest study ter to the first stray dog happening that and investigation he succeeded in making a clock of his own out of pieces of short time in a sick child's mouth, and wood, and his wooden clock kept time fairly well. Then began his experiments nor disease. Young babes are washed with automata. He made a wooden chapel, with moving figures of priests. He invented a hydraulic machine for the sh wood; and it is said to cure serpents' city of Lyons, and later, in the same place. perfected a machine for silk weaving that caused the work people to rise Imbbed with oaken cinders, the latter against him in arms. His first great achievement in automata was his flute the nearest cross roads. Wens are removed if stroked by the hands of the
feat. The old Norse custom of slipping
for large between the several makeys between the clothing and skin parts of it were made by different workmen to prevent its discovery. Only a faithful servant aided him in his secret. shelieved to have curative properties. According to D'Alembert, the remark-Belark of the alder is greatly relied on able figure stood on a pedestal, in which or purifying the blood generally, for called, and the player not only blew into or diminished the sound, performing the legate and staccate passages with perfection, and fingering with complete accuracy. It was exhibited in Paris in 1738, and made a great sensation. Vaucanson next made a flageolet player, and later a mechanical duck, which waddled, swam, dived and quacked, and, like De Gennes' peacock, picking up and swallowing its food. He was engaged on an endless chain when he died. He willed all his

automata to the king. Maetzel, the inventor of the metronome and of several musical automata, opened an exhibition in Vienna in 1800, with a life size automaton trumpeter as the chief attraction. When the audience entered all they saw was a tent. After a time the curtain parted, and Maetzel appeared leading forward a trumpeter in the full regimentals of an Austrian dragoon. By pressing the left epaulet of the figure he made it play cavalry calls and a march, and an allegro by Weigl, accompanied by a full band of as instant and the process of re-education living musicians. Nor was this all. The figure retired and reappeared as a trumpeter of the French guard, Maetzel wound it up on the left hip, pressed once more on the left epaulet, and it played the French cavalry calls, a French cavalry march, a march by Dussek and one of Pleyel's allegros, the full band again

accompanying. Knauss again exhibited at Vienna an automaton that wrote, and the Drozes, father and son, constructed several mechanical figures that both wrote and played musical instruments. A pantomime in five acts was performed by a troupe of puppets in Paris in 1729, and on a theme destined to be twanged at Blenfalt, in 1746, got up a representation of "The Bombardment of Antwerp," by automata. Another piece performed by Blenfalt's automata, which he called comediens practiciens, was "The Grand Assault of Berg-op-Zoom."—"Romance

The Austrian Capital's Poor. In one year in Vienna over 62,000 notices of eviction were served for nonpayment of state and municipal taxes. The population of the city proper being at the time roughly 753,000, it follows that word of her doings been regularly publabout one in every twelve. Viennese had the legal sword suspended over him. In tol, likely enough, rend the narration in no fewer than 14,795 cases the evictions silest one journal every time. Wouldn't were actually carried out. Equally suggestive is the fact that in 1885 alone out loor relief had to be given here to 107, 856 persons, while 56,793 arrests were made for vagrancy.-New York Tribune

> He is rich who has a goodly store of bappy memories.

Newspapers in Turkey.

Among the various innovations lately introduced into Turkey may be included that of newspapers. The first, if we are not mistaken, appeared in Constantinople in 1841, under the auspices of Mr. Oscanyan, the former Turkish consul general in New York, and was called Aztarar Bizantian, or The Byzantine Advertiser. The people, unacquainted at that time with the aim and importance of a daily chronicler, were not prepared to appreciate the value of a newspaper, and were slow to patronize the paper. It was obliged to stop. Since then more frequent intercourse with the rest of Europe and political incidents which made the people eager for news gave rise to the publication of other newspapers whose number is now legion.

There are at present more than twenty different dailies and twenty weeklies appearing in Constantinople in various dialects, each advocating its own particular interest. Among the organs of the different nationalities in Turkey may be mentioned the Akhtar (Star), which reprerents the Persian interest in Turkey. is printed in Turkey script, though the language is Persian. It commences at the right hand corner of the sheet with the announcement that "the office of publication of the Akhtar is at Valide Khan in the seat of felicity (Constantinople). All communications must be addressed to Mehmed Tehir Effendi, sole editor and proprietor."

In imitation of French journals, the paper commences with an editorial on the affairs of Siam, as a leader, followed by telegraphic news, both foreign and demestic, extracts from foreign papers, home news, current events, official promotions, and a few advertisements. These papers are sold at an average price of 4 cents per copy, and an edition of 2,-000 is considered a large circulation.

There being a strict surveillance over all publications by the government, the editors are restrained from indulging in liberal thoughts and observations, as well as on what news they publish, so that these prints are, as a matter of course vapid and devoid of interest, and cannot in any sense be called newspapers. - New York Graphic.

The Mourning Business in England. They make wholesale work of the mourning business here. A bereaved family cannot pile on too much crape, and even the children are oppressed out of all reason with the deepest dyed habiliments of woe. School boys are often seen with a wide band or chevron of crape sewed permanently into their coat sleeves, and the little girls are shrouded in black until their faces and the whites of their eyes are all that is light in sight. A family of six motherless young sisters seen out walking with the stricken father recently were in the "customary suits of solemn black" even to strings of sable crape around their little necks in place of collars. When the sainted mother looks over the parapet of heaven and sees her dear ones thus disfigured, I'll bet it makes her feel sorry she died. An interesting phase of mourning custom here with some is the publication of anniversary death notices. These are classified under an "In Memoriam" heading and appear one, two, or more years from the date of the loved one's death. For instance, The Times of say June 1, 1887, may contain several of these "In Memoriam" notices of those who died June 1. 1886 or 1885. The notices are often inscribed, "In loving remembrance," and are usually put in by a surviving husband or wife. I am told that in such cases they are rarely kept up more than a year or two. When a man is getting ready for another wedding he hasn't time to be fussing up " In Memoriam " paragraphs and rushing around with them to the papers.-London Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Methods of Japanese Acupuncture.

Acupuncture is not an invention of the Japanese—the first treatise upon it being attributed to a Chinese under the Sung dynasty-although the form of the needles used and the mode of their employment have been much improved upon by them; tubular needles, for instance, were invented in 1688. It should not be forgotten that Asclepiades, in the first century of our era, recommended needle puncture for dropsy. The operation consists in driving fine gold, silver or steel needles from one-half to threequarters of an inch into the flesh. The needles are of various forms and have spirally grooved handles for the better twirling of the instrument.

The operator holds a needle lightly with the left hand, resting the point upon the skin of the patient. He then inserts it by a slight tap on the handle, given with a small wooden mallet held in the right band. The needle is then gently pushed and twirled until it penetrates to the proper depth, and after a few seconds is slowly withdrawn in the same manner. the skin about the puncture being subsequently chafed for a few moments. The number of perforations made at one time varies from one to twenty, and they are oftenest made in the abdomen, to which, however, they are not confined; special treatises laying down the spots to be pierced in various diseases, and one division of study distinguishing on the back the so called hollow spots (more than a hundred in number)-"where the ends of the nerve fibers are found"-for the application of the needle or the moxa .-Westminster Review.

England's Castles and Abbeys. The old castles and abbeys of England were built expressly for the benefit of modern picnic parties. It is a rare day when the visitor to the ruins of any of these does not find a party of young folks spoiling buns, cold fowl and ginger ale on the site of the donjon keep or the late Lady Rowena's front sitting room. Picnic buses run daily from every adjacent town, and plank seats and tables for the accommodation of the merrymakers are always erected within the crumbling walls. It only costs sixpence a head to thus contract dyspepsia on the very spots where "goose pye" and boar's head once ravaged the digestion of mediaeval feeders. -London Letter.

Snowfall in Germany.

A German mathematician has calculated that the snowfall of central Germany from Dec. 19 to 23 weighed no less than 10,000,000 tons in the area between 50 degs, and 52.5 degs, north latitude and between 7 degs. and 19 degs. east longitude-Arkansaw Traveler.

HOW STURGEON ARE CAUGHT. Details of an Exciting Business-A Night

in the Channel. There is at least \$100,000 invested in the sturgeon fishing interest in the New Jersey end of the line, with headquarters at Bay Side, Cumberland county. The sturgeon grows rapidly, and a fish of six years old weighs 300 pounds. A big sturgeon yields from four to six Yankee buckets of roe like unto shad roe, with larger eggs, which are first rubbed through a coarse sieve, then salted and rubbed through a finer sieve till the fiber is disengaged from the egg, and the remainder, after draining, is emptied into kegs and becomes what Shakespeare calls "caviare to the general." It is then shipped via New York to Europe, where the supply is not equal to the demand.

The modus operandi with a sturgeon is to cut off his tail and let him bleed, the large artery running through the tail. The roe is then taken out of the live fish. A brondaxe is used to decapitate the fish, then the skin is taken off, the backbone or cartilage is then taken out with a sharp knife and leaves two sturgeon sides boneless. The fish is thoroughly wiped out with a coarse whalebone broom, then the flesh is put into an ice box and is shipped to New York, where it readily sells as good "Albany beef." If the market is glutted the sturgeon ment is kept till fall in the ice house at a temperature of 4 deg. below zero, and is then found good eating. The head, tail and backbone furnish the famous sturgeon oil.

The sturgeon has no weapons of de fense against the shark and flies from this lawyer of the sea. I found two sturgeon in the haul made by moonlight with the entire nose bitten off by a shark. A net entirely dry weighs 500 pounds, the cotton laid twine alone weighing 300 pounds, costing twenty cents a pound. The meshes of the net are from thirteen to fifteen inches wide, and a sixteen foot board twelve inches wide can be shot through the net, so no shad or small fish are ever caught in a sturgeon net. A sixty pound rock is sometimes found in the sturgeon gill net. The net is 1,328 feet long, seven feet under water, with no lead or other sinker, the weight of the twine holding the net down. The float (or cork) remains on top of the water fast to the lanyard, which is fast to the float. At each drift, say two hours before low water, from one to ten sturgeon is the catch, and a cork indicates when a big fish gets his gills entangled in the meshes of the net. The fish yields easily to fate and shows no game.

The water at Tampa is transparent, and a spear is used to kill the fish, but the fisherman is desperately vexed with what he calls "foul fish," the sawfish and devilfish. The latter, weighing 1,600 pounds, frequently tear a net to pieces, and the sight of a sawfish drives a fisherman to shore. Frequently a 400 pound green turtle is bagged-with no market

The sturgeon feeds down on the bottom on the crustacea and can be seen rooting like a hog on the bottom. The savants or scientists have never discovered where the sturgeon spawns, and it may be in the Black sea or in Delaware bay where the she sturgeon has been seen to shed her spawn on the surface of the bay or river in the months of April and May .-New York Mail and Express.

Strange Medicines of China.

Mr. Mitford has told us how he saw a Chinese physician prescribe a decoction of three scorpions for a child struck down ith fever; and Mr. Gill, in his "River of Golden Sand, ' mentions having met a number of coolies laden with red deers' horns, some of them very fine twelve tine antlers. They are only hunted when in velvet, and from the horns in this state a medicine is made which is one of the most highly prized in the Chinese pharmacopœia. With regard to the singular virtues supposed to attach to the medicinal use of tiger, Gen. Robert Warden tells me that on one occasion when, in India, he was exhibiting some trophics of the chase, some Chinamen who were present became much excited at the sight of an unusually fine tiger skin. They eagerly inquired whether it would be possible to find the place where the carcass had been buried, because from the bones of tigers dug up three months after burial a decoction may be prepared which gives immense muscular power to the fortunate man who swallows it!

I am indebted to the same informant for an interesting note on the medicine folk lore of India, namely, that while camping in the jungle one of his men came to entreat him to shoot a nightjar for his benefit, because from the bright, prominent eyes of this bird of the night an ointment is prepared that gives great clearness of vision, and is therefore highly prized. Miss Bird, too, has recorded some very remarkable details on the materia medica of China and Japan. When in a remote district of Japan she became so unwell as to deem it necessary to consult a native doctor, of whom she says: "He has great faith in ginseng and in rhinoceros horn, and in the powdered liver of some animal, which from the description I understood to be a tiger—all specifics of the Chinese school of medicines. Dr. Nosoki showed me a small box of unicorn's horn, which he said was worth more than its weight in gold."—Nineteenth Century.

An Electric Bone Cutter.

Removal of sections of bone in surgical operations has heretofore been a long, tedious process, effected with mallet, chisel, gouges, etc. It is, perhaps, the most brutal and unscientific method which could be adopted and sounds like the operative butchery which existed in the last century. This has all been reformed by an invention called the electric osteotome, which is an instrument holding a circular saw at its extremity, revolved with lightning speed by an electric motor. This, when held against a bone, makes a clean cut through it in a few seconds; in fact, its action is instantaneous. By holding the osteotome in a slanting position wedge shaped pieces can parts, as they are protected by a retractor, an instrument which is passed down and under the bone.-Chicago

A German chemist, A. Braunstein, has just discovered and patented a process for making from easter beans the rich coloring substance known as "Turkey rol." LOVE AT HIGH TIDE.

Thou, thou hast been my blood, my breath, my being; The pearl to plunge for in the sea of life; The sight to strain for, past the bounds of seeing; The victory to win through longest strife.

My queen! my crowned mistress! my sphered

bride! Take this for truth, that what I say beside Of bold love grown full orbed at the sight of May be forgiven with a quick remissi

For, thou divine fulfillment of all hope Thou all undreamed completion of the vision! I gaze upon thy beauty, and my fear
Passes as clouds do when the moon shines clear.
—Edwin Arnold.

PRACTICE OF PUBLIC BATHING.

When It Came to an End Private Bathing Became Rare.

In the change of the world's habits incidental to the change of religion, and especially with the deserved condemnation of the Roman public baths by the Christian church, the practice of pul bathing came to an end, and that of vate bathing, unhappily, became only too

rare. The usages of the generations preceding the present century, in the matter of cleanliness of personal habits, are almost incredible to us. A book recently published, of which Mr. Alfred Franklin is the author, contains some facts regarding the domestic life and social usages of the period from the Twelfth to the Eighteenth century, which are in a sense instructive, since they show to what a condition even "elegant society" may descend when the watchful care for personal cleanliness is once abandoned.

The ladies of the Seventeenth century very seldom washed their faces. They sometimes dipped a cloth in spirits and passed it over their faces, and their toilet code and directions, still extant, prove that they avoided water for the face because they believed it was destructive to the complexion. As for any other sort of baths, no reference is found to them in these toilet directions, probably for the very good reason that none were ever taken. That the same ladies seldom washed even their hands seems to be established also. In an old romance a princess says to a young lord of the court: You see, sir, that my hands are whiter than yours, although it is four days since I washed them." This seems to have been a commonplace remark, and treats of a condition of things which was taken quite as a matter of course. Richelieu was known among the men

of the Seventeenth century as a man who was neat in his person. That he is mentioned as a "man who bathed" seems to prove that it was not common for men to "bathe" at that time. The women of the courts of Louis XIV and XV of France powdered their faces incessantly instead of washing them, and built enormous headdresses upon heads that were never combed. The accounts which are given of some results of this practice are almost beyond belief. It seems to have taken the people of Europe many centuries to learn what they now know of the need of personal cleanli-ness, a knowledge which they lost after the destruction of the Roman baths. The people of the European continent of the present day are far from being as scrupulous in this respect as are the English and Americans. -The Argonaut.

Statistics of the horses of the French cavalry show a loss by death of nearly 3,000 horses a year, entailing an annual money loss of \$1,000,000. One cause, and one quite unexpected until lately, of the ill health of the army horses has been discovered, and has been treated of in a discovered, and has been treated of in a pamphlet by Lieut. Col. Hennebert, of SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM the French army.

He says that the horses generally showed an aversion to their stables, and a marked unwillingness to enter them, even when they had been wearied by work or drill. What could have caused the horses to have such a revulsion for their stables?

The cause was found at last, Col. Hennebert says, in the fact that the stalls, which are made to slant backward, give pain and distress, and often, as a conse quence, disease to the borses. Often this incline backward is made quite sharp. Now, a position upon an inclined plane keeps certain muscles of the horse's back and legs drawn constantly.

The animal endeavors to find a level place to stand upon to relieve this strain, and goes back as far as he can. This habit the hostler regards as a "vice," and often strikes the horse to cure him of it. Ropes and chains are stretched across the back of the stall to keep the animal from backing out, and he is left there to an ever increasing misery.

In England experiments have been made which prove that the horse is better able to bear fatigue if he is kept in a stall with a perfect level floor, and sloping stalls are going out of use .-Youth's Companion.

How the Russer Trains. How does the runner train? That is

question whose answer branches out in half a dozen directions. Given fairly good health, strong constitution and an ordinary pair of legs, the youth who burns for fame on the cinder path must jog two or three miles a day for two or three months to acquire "bottom." That is, to build up and strengthen the muscles in foot, calf, thigh and loins needed to carry him through his races. In the meantime he will have lived plainly and abstemiously, avoiding spirituous liquor and tobacco, getting p'entiful and regular sleep and exercing six days a week. It pays to rest one day in seven. Why must he avoid tobacco. Only because it parches his throat, impairs, no matter how slightly, his breating powers and helps to put his ner es in such condition that he is easily "rattled."-New York

F. M. WILKINS.

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of Thursday. and Thursday.

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A fair share of the public patronage solicited TO THE FARMERS:

We will pay the highest market price for fat cattle, hors and sheep,

Shop on Willamette Street,

TUCEME CITY, ORECON. Meats Lauvores is any part of the city free